
National Education Policy (NEP) - 2020: The Way Of Atmanirbhar Bharat

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Abstract

Purpose: The present paper aims to explore the changing role of National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 in making India 'Atmanirbhar'. Atmanirbhar Bharat through NEP-2020 is an attempt to make the academic community aware of the potential of NEP-2020 and how the academic community can leverage the opportunities of NEP-2020 to contribute towards the nation building by playing a pivotal role in Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The study is based on secondary information gathered from diverse sources such as published articles, government and other web sites, news etc.

Findings: Research paper findings indicate that a systematic framework is required to include National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 in making the Atmanirbhar Bharat' a reality. It may be advised that there is need to understand our strengths and accordingly to bring-up and support the society.

Originality/ Value: This study attempts to offer some of the options that may be considered or implemented in the context of strengthening of NEP. With significant contribution from the NEP and employment generation, their empowerment will certainly help in achieving the vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'

Keywords: National Education Policy -2020, Atmanirbhar Bharat & empowerment.

Introduction

Changing Face of Indian Education system and the Background:- Education has always been the fundamental foundation for bringing out a human beings potential and contributing that potential to the society and the nation as a whole. In India, the first education policy was introduced in 1968 under the administration of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This was replaced by the National education policy in 1986, by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi the then Prime Minister at that time. A few years later in 1992, it was slightly modified again by Prime Minister P.V Narasimha Rao And then comes the recently brought in National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 during the reign of Prime Minister Narendra Modi where it focuses on revamping the education system from rote learning method to bringing out the skills, talent and creativity of each person. It focuses more on discussion based analytical thinking wherein students have to put in their part of analytics and logical reasoning. This policy envisages that the extant 10+2 structure in school education will be modified with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 covering ages 3-18. The Prime Minister in his address on 12th May 2020 gave a call for self-reliant India.

The definition of self-reliance has undergone a change in the globalised world and clarified that when the country talks about self-reliance, it is different from being self- centered. He said that India's culture considers the world as one family, and progress in India is part of, and also contributes to progress in

the whole world. He noted that the world trusts that India has a lot to contribute towards the development of the entire humanity.

Self-Reliant India will stand on five pillars viz. **Economy**, which brings in quantum jump and not incremental change; **Infrastructure**, which should become the identity of India; **System**, based on 21st century technology driven arrangements; **Vibrant Demography**, which is our source of energy for a self-reliant India; and **Demand**, whereby the strength of our demand and supply chain should be utilised to full capacity. Self-reliant underlined the importance of strengthening all stakeholders in the These reforms include supply chain reforms for agriculture, rational tax system, simple and clear laws, capable human resource and a strong financial system. These reforms will promote business, attract investment, and further strengthen Make in India. Self-reliance will prepare the country for tough competition in the global supply chain, and it is important that the country wins this competition. The same has been kept in mind while preparing the package. It will not only increase efficiency in various sectors but also ensure quality. Highlighting their contribution to the country, Prime Minister said that the package will also focus on empowering the poor, labourers, migrants, etc., both from organised and unorganised sectors.

Today is the era of Atmanirbhar Bharat, 3R (Reduce-Recycle-Reuse), Stand up Start up India and Make in India. Not only in India but across the world it has become the race to seek opportunity and come up with a holistic development to provide solution to current problems. National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 has come as a boom for the education system of the country more specifically the higher education system which was looking for fresh oxygen to go through a complete transformation. The call of Honourable Prime minister of the country on Atmanirbhar Bharat is not only a necessity but also for regaining our position in the global competitive scenario for sustainability. The role of higher education, specifically the higher technical education system of the country in Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Need for New Education Policy: - Education plays a vital role in our lives for complete development of human skills and potential and to make human respectable in society, and to elevate development of resources in country. Everyone has right to learn and get education in India, and thereafter acquire leadership skills at international level in terms of growth of economy, social equity, gender equality, advancement of technology, national assimilation, and to protect culture. To achieve this globally, high-graded education is the best path to advance skills and talent of the youngsters in the whole world. In next decade, we can say that India will be the country with maximum population of youngsters in the whole world. Our potential to provide high graded educational opportunities and in particular technical education to them will decide the potential of our country. Governments all over the world place a major emphasis on education policy. There is a global pressure on increasing attention on the outcomes of educational policies and their impact on social and economic development. However, there is often a lack of understanding of how educational policies are formed and what constitutes an education policy. An attempt is made in this module to analyse the nature of educational policy, basic features of education policies and the intended outcomes of these policies. Education policy refers to the rules and principles that govern the operation of educational systems. Indian education system is running on the traditional approaches and methodologies for more than three decades. Technological

advancement with the advent of Internet has changed the whole world but the ladder to reach that advancement was not modified. Finally on July 29, 2020 a new era has been opened as National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) was passed by the Union Cabinet. Education policy has played an immensely important role in the development of an educational system in India.

Vision of the Policy for Atmanirbhar Bharat:- India's much-awaited New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 a reformatory step by Honourable Prime minister is expected to introduce many reforms in India's education sector. The focus on education technology to be introduced in NEP is going to be a game-changer for the face of education system in India. Emphasizing on the blend of modern science, modern knowledge systems with traditional wisdom, it envisages a holistic system of education. Although much has been said about NEP 2020 and the transformation it is expected to bring in the education system of India, this article focuses on the role of NEP 2020 in making India self-reliant in the direction of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan by our honourable prime Minister. As the focus of NEP 2020 is introducing technology education in early ages in middle and secondary school it will lay foundation for holistic development of a child, who will have practical exposure at an early age and thus make him ready for the real world.

NEP 2020 focuses on holistic development of child and is not depending on mere marks. The overall learning of child in all fields may be performing arts, sports, academics, vocational education is given equal importance. Digital and online education will be promoted on large scale so that class resources can be available to students throughout

India. Classrooms will be digitalized in phased manner. It would however be unfair to discuss just the language policy when there is a lot more to the NEP than just this one aspect. The government now understands the critical nature of early childhood education. Learning outcomes in later years are dependent on the environment and care that a child is given between the age of three and six. Hence the establishment of seamless linkages between Anganwadis that are promoted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the schools of the Ministry of Human Resources and Development (to be renamed as Ministry of Education) is a very big step towards holistic child development. This transition from a 10+2 system of education to a 5 (Foundation) +3 (Preparatory) +3 (Middle)+4(Secondary) stage would play a huge role in achieving this goal. Further, the reduction in curriculum to contain core essentials, and the promotion of critical thinking and experiential learning is a huge positive of NEP-2020. The emphasis on digital literacy seems to have come from an empathy towards the poor who have been on the wrong side of the digital divide - a phenomenon that has excluded a large number of the poor from accessing critical services and information. The NEP paves way for Atmanirbhar Bharat with its accentuated focus on robust school education system, flexible higher education system and thrust on quality and research. The NEP is Prime Minister Narendra Modi's mantra for transforming 21 century India from being a knowledge consumer to a knowledge producer.

Conclusion:- This National Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby Atmanirbhar Bharat or making India a global knowledge superpower. we can conclude that NEP2020 is necessary for

developing a bright and successful future for the youth of our country. It is observed that NEP 2020 will help to step forward in establishing Atmanirbhar Bharat and fulfilling its requirement by improving quality of education for all sections of society at very early age/stage of learning. So In the present Era, National Education Policy and Atma Nirbhar Bharat is the need of the nation.

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